THE ELECTION PUZZLE.

A WEEK YET OF SUSPENSE. A HARD FIGHT BY THE DEMOCRATS-THE COURTS APPEALED TO BY THEM IN FLORIDA -- PRO-TESTS IN LOUISIANA-LEGAL EFFORTS IN VER-

The Democrats of Florida have asked for an injunction to prevent Gov. Sterns canvassing the electoral vote, and a mandamus to compel the canvassers to go on with the count. W. E. Chandler says they have applied to the wrong court and their proceedings are without effect. The Returning Board of Louisiana has finished six more parishes. At this rate it will be more than a week before a result is reached. Protests were made to the Board by the Democratic candidates and United States Supervisors against exclusion from the counting. One candidate was admitted by vote of the Board. In Vermont the election of Mr. Sollace as elector was contested, but the canvassing officers decided that their duties were simply ministerial. The report of the South Carolina canvassers on Legislators and Congressmen has been

WILL THE RESULT BE CHALLENGED?

THE GARRISON OF WASHINGTON. NO MORE TROOPS COMING-RUMORS OF THREAT-

ENED VIOLENCE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 21.—The military flurry has pretty much subsided, after furnishing material for many columns of dispatches to the sensational newspapers. The seven companies of artillery have got their quarters fixed up in comfortable shape, and obviously have reasons for supposing that they are going to stay. A few more companies are expected, enough in all to run up the effective force of the little army of observation to 1,000 or 1,200 men. It will not be increased beyond this, at least not for the present, so it is stated at the War Department; but there is no doubt that the possibility of a larger force being needed has been fully considered, and preparations made to meet any emergency which may arise. Among the many reasons as signed for the hasty and mysterious summoning of troops to Washington, one which has found much credence is that the Government has information of the existence of secret societies in Baltimore sworn to resist by arms the inauguration of Hayes in case he should be elected. Inquiry in that city to-day developed nothing tending to confirm these reports. Republicans and Democrats there alike discredit them. If such societies exist, their members must be few in number, and not of a class likely to create any disturbance of the peace more dangerous than a barroom brawl. A good deal of bitter and threatening talk may be heard in hotels and other public places in that city, but it does not differ in kind or quantity from that of similar places in New-York where Democratic politicians assemble.

JOHN G. THOMPSON'S CAUCUS. A LARGE MEETING OF OHIO DEMOCRATS PROBABLE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21 .- A number of prominent Democrats have already arrived here, in rese to the call of John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, for a meeting to be held here to-morrow afternoon. The attendance promises to be quite large. The meeting has been called to ascertain the views of party leaders throughout the State and the temper of the people, and to have a general discussion of the situation The impression among Democrats is that, in case the returning boards decide both Louisiana and Florida for Hayes, the House of Representatives will refuse to count the votes, but will proceed to ballot for President, and thus elect Tilden.

LOUISIANA.

EXTRAORDINARILY SLOW WORK. ONLY SIX PARISHES COUNTED YESTERDAY-A CAN-DIDATE ADMITTED-WITNESSES FROM QUACHITA THAT DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING WRONG.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21 .- The session of the Returning Board to-day was not a long one, and less work was accomplished than was generally anticipated. Returns from only six parishes were canvassed; and two-one in which intimidation was alleged, and one in which imperfect electoral tickets were used-were laid aside for future consideration. As there are nearly 60 parishes in the State, a week will pass before the unquestioned returns are disposed of unless the board holds longer meetings. Counsel for the Democratic candidates filed protests to-day against the rules, which exclude them from the meetings of the board while the count is being made, and against proceeding with the canvass before the vacancy on the board is filled. Ex-Gov. Wyckliffe, Democratic candidate for elector at large, was present this morning when the board went into executive session, and objected to being turned out on the ground that it was his right to witness the count of the votes affecting his case. He afterward entered a written protest against the rule excluding him, and this evening he received official notice that his presence would hereafter be permitted. By admitting him the Board has fortunately established a precedent for suspending or disregarding the most arbitrary of all its rules, and one which furnishes the most ground for just complaint. The decision which admits ex-Gov. Wyckliffe probably foreshadows an amendment of the rules so as to permit the other candidates or their counsel to be present during the

The use of imperfect electoral tickets has given rise to no little discussion as to its result on the election in this State and in the United States. As five Hayes electors run considerably behind the other two, it has been conjectured that when the count is completed no candidate in these five districts may be found to have received a majority of all the votes tast for President. The question has arisen whether in such event any one will have been elected. If no one is elected in those districts, then the two who deserve certificates will under the laws of the State fill the vacancies. An examination of the Constitution and laws of Louisiana discloses the fact that they are both silent on the question whether an elector to be chosen must receive a majority of all the votes east or only a greater number than any other candidate. In the choice of Governor or other State officer a plurality elects, and good lawyers here hold that where no specific provision is made, as in this case, custom and law in analogous cases

ought to be followed. A delegation of colored men from Ouachita Parish, representing every ward except one and comprising tlergymen, school teachers, farmers, and others who stumped their neighborhoods for the Democratic ticket and voted with the clubs they had formed for Tilden and Nichols, has arrived in the city and has had an interview with prominent Democrats from the North. Their stories were very interesting. None of them had seen or heard of any intimidation, violence, or illegal means resorted to by the white Democrats. Several of them said that the Republican and Democratic tickwere placed side by side at the ils, and colored people were told that they would protected in voting as they pleased. It was a little singular, however, that a very intelligent negro farmer, who lives within two miles of Monroe, tnew none of the details of the trouble in that town on the day before election. He simply heard that there was some trouble there. This fact rather ands to shake confidence in the observing powers of | such action will impair the right of the plaintiffs as

that much might occur in their parishes of which they would have no knowledge.

PROTESTS BEFORE THE BOARD. CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SUPER-VISORS OBJECT TO NOT DEING ADMITTED-MA-

JORITY FOR HAYES IN THREE PARISHES OF 920. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21 .- The Returning Board met at 11:15 this morning, and the doors were thrown open to the press. About twenty persons only were in the room, including members of the board, representatives of the two committees, stenographers, clerks, &c. Messrs. Wells, Casanave, and Kenner were already present; Mr. Anderson arrived a few minutes later. At about 11:35, when the Board was called to order, Gov. Wells was anxious to open the doors and admit the crowd outside. This was done, and the Democratic Committee on Elections was admitted behind the bar, followed by 15 persons who happened to be in attendance, not hoping such a concession.

Judge H. M. Spofford, counsel for certain Democratic candidates, filed a protest against being excluded from the room during the canvass of the returns, and against executive and secret sessions of the board. The counsel for the United States Supervisors of Election filed a protest against the exclusion of supervisors during the canvass and compilation of the vote. The following is the ground of their protest:

That, under the fifth section of the United States act of Feb. 28, 1871, they are to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open with each and every vote cast at said time and shall be counted, and the canvass of all votes poiled to be wholly completed and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificate or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law; that under said law United States District-Attorney J. R. Beckwith, under date of Oct. 30, 1872. gave his written official opinion for the instruction and guidance of persons holding the offices now held by Protestants, wherein said United States District-Attorney said: "It cannot be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the entire election. from its commencement until the decision of its results." If the United States statutes were less explicit there still could be no doubt of the duty and authority of the supervisors to inspect and canvass every vote east for each and every candidate, State, parochial, and Federal. As the law of the State neither provides nor allows any separation of the election for representatives in Congress, &c., from the election of State and parish officers, the election is in law a single election, and the power of inspection vested in law in the supervisors appointed by the court extends to the entire election, a full knowledge of which may well become necessary to defeat fraud, in which opinion the Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana coincided, whereupon protestants claim admittance to all sessions of the Returning Board, and protest against their exclusion as

Protests were also filed by the counsel of candidates for office against secret sessions, etc. Counsel for the Democratic candidates also protested, on behalf of the Democratic electors, against counting in the five Republican electors not named on the tickets used in the XIVth Senatorial District. The tickets contained the names of W. P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Oscar Jeffrion, and no others. Counprotested against, first, the counting of said ballots which have not been cast in favor of said Joseph and others named for any other electors except those specially named upon said tickets or ballots. Second, the permitting of returns from said parishes to stand, especially of Iberia and Saint Martin's, showing all such ballots to have been cast for said Joseph and others, they being in said respect false and fraudulent, or to be considered before this body and said votes to be ounted for any electors, except said Kellogg, Burch, and Jeffrion, whose names only are on said ballots.

The protest is based upon grounds as follows: That title to the position of elector can be derived only from the vote of the people, and no vote can be given or counted except when placed in the ballot-box; that electors were chosen under the election law of th said office shall be accurately specified on the tickets.

The committee asked an investigation of the facts. A similar protest was filed against the counting of 2,200 ballots cast in the Parishes of Concordia and | that the Supreme Court is not now in session and Natchitoches for any elector except those named on | will not convene in regular session until next Janthe ticket-Kellogg, Burch, and Brewster. The uary. If it does not of its own volition convene an St. Martin's, Iberville, and West Baton Rouge.

The beard was in executive session about three hours, and in that time examined the returns of a number of parishes, laying aside those in which there were contests or protests, for action after the uncon tested parishes are examined. It is found that there are contests in nearly all of the parishes which have been canvassed by the Returning Board. The following votes are announced:

Ascension, Tilden, 1,200; Hayes, 2,074. Assumption Tilden, 1,680; Hayes, 1,692. Avoyelles, Tilden, 1,471 Hayes, 1,505. Calcasieu—Tilden, 1,208; Hayes, 84. Cameron—Tilden, 245; Hayes, 52. Point Coupee— Tilden, 1,080; Hayes, 1,987. St. Bernard-Tilden, 336; Hayes, 691. St. James-Tilden, 952; Hayes, 1,987. st. John Baptist-Tilden, 743; Hayes, 1,287.

These figures do not differ materially from the duplicate poll lists in the hands of the Democratic committee. Of the nine parishes canvassed only two give Democratic majorities, showing that most of the protests are by the Republicans in Demo-cratic parishes.

FLORIDA.

DEMOCRATIC APPEAL TO THE COURTS. DISPATCH FROM W. E. CHANDLER-INJUNCTION ON GOV. STERNS AND MANDAMUS ON THE CAN-VASSERS SOUGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 21.-The Democratic eaders here now realize the false position in which they have been placing themselves by asking that the canvassing of the Presidential vote shall begin while they are holding back returns from several strong Democratic counties, particularly from the County of Polk. In 1874 this county cast 338 Democratic to 5 Republican votes. Not one scintilla of evidence, official or otherwise, has been received as to the result there this year, and the returns ould be easily altered too late for detection to a sufficient extent to take the State away from Hayes. To-day the Democrats changed their tacties and opened their battery of legal proceedings upon Gov. Sterns and the canvassing board. Saturday the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and others called upon the Governor and asked him if he intended to canvass the Presidential vote under the law of 1847, and expressed the hope that he would not regard the precedent of 1872 as necessarily binding, and that he would not act hastily. The Governor replied that he would not act without legal advice, and not without notice to them. The next day he addressed to them a note saving he would be happy to hear from them any suggestions they might choose to submit upon the question whether the Governor or the canvassing oard ought legally to canvass the Presidential vote.

Instead of submitting an argument, the eminent counsel employed by the Democrats-Messrs. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. Samuel G. Thompson and D. W. Sellers of Philadelphia, Perry H. Smith of Chicago, and a dozen others-devoted Sunday and Monday to drawing up a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain the Governor from canvassing the Presidential vote. The bill is in the name of the four Democratic candidates for electors-Messrs. R. B. Hilton, Robert Bullock, James E. Youge, and Wilkinson Call-who set forth that they were candidates for electors; that the State Canvassing Board is by law the only proper tribunal to canvass the Presidential vote; that the Governor has no authority to canvass such vote, but that he pretends that he can do so, and proposes to do it; and that

these colored people, and suggests the possibility candidates for electors. Wherefore they pray that he may be enjoined against issuing any certificates to any electors unless they shall be declared elected by the Canvassing Board. This bill is filed before P. W. White, Circuit Judge for Leon County. An order for showing cause has been issued, returnable

The utter folly of undertaking by a bill in equity to enjoin a State Executive against ascertaining and declaring the result of a Presidential vote, if he has the right by law to do it, is so apparent as to need no comment; but, as if to add to the absurdity, the bill has not been filed in the Supreme Court of the State, but before a little circuit court having very limited and local powers. By the Constitution of Florida, the Supreme Court of the State consists of the chief and two associate justices, and among its powers is given that of issuing writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and babeas corpus. There are also created seven inferior circuit courts, with special and limited powers, as follows:

The Circuit Courts in the several judicial circuits shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of equity; also in cases at law which involve the title or the right of possession to, or the possession or the boundaries of real property; of the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine; and in all other cases in which the demand or value of property in controversy exceeds \$300; and of the action of forcible entry and unlawful detainer, and also in all criminal cases amounting to They shall have final appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases arising in the County Court in which the amount in controversy is \$100 and upward; and in all cases of misdemeanor, the Circuit Courts and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other write proper and necessary to the complete exercise of their urisdiction; and also shall have power to issue writs of habcas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody in their respective circuits.

In addition to the ridiculous bill in equity, the Demperatic candidates for electors have also filed an application before Judge White for mandamus against the Canvassing Board to compel them to go on and canvass the electoral vote under the law of 1872. This is also utterly absurd, as the above shows. The Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in mandamus proceedings, while the Supreme Court has such juris diction. The law of 1872 expressly provides that the Canvassing Board shall not proceed until the thirty-fifth day after election unless the returns are all in and the board called together by the Secretary of State. these legal proceedings are coram non judice, and utterly null and void. Whether the Governor will ignore them or appear and have them dis missed for want of jurisdiction is not known. Meantime the question fairly remains open whether the Presidential vote is by law to be canvassed by the Governor or the Canvassing Board. It must be speedily settled, and ought to be by the time the returns are in. Whether the Governor has the right to do so he will probably ask the opinion of the Supreme Court, If he cannot ask the court he will take the advice of such counsel as he may see fit to rely upon; or, which would be better, the question may perhaps be appropriately brought before the Supreme Court by mandamus or prohibition and promptly decided.

to proceed at once with the canvass. The Judge granted the injunction prayed for temporarily, and ordered the Governor and the canvassers to the subsequent anxiety as to toe result, and to feel in show cause on Thursday next why the

order should not take effect permanently. The papers were served this evening. There is an appeal from the circuit judge to the Supreme subject however to this possible difficulty; parishes in the XIVth Senatorial District are Iberia, extra session before the 6th of December, when the electors' certificates are obliged to issue, there can be no appeal from Judge White's decision, as there will be no court in session to which the appeal can be

> NO DANGERS TO HEALTH SEEKERS. ADDRESS FROM PROMINENT MEN SAYING THE STATE IS AS PEACEFUL AS THE NORTH.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The following telegram was received here to-night: JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 21.—We learn that reports

have obtained circulation in the North that turbuleness and anarchy exist in Florida, making it unsafe for visitors or citizens, thus deterring people from coming hither. In view of this, we deem it our duty to say that all such reports are doubtiess the outgrowth of the excitement of the election. We know that this portion of the State, both in this city and county, is as quiet and safe as the Northern States. Residents of Northern birth have returned, and we venture to say none of them have written to their friends that it is otherwise than perfectly safe here. This community is entirely peaceful, and business is active and healthful as usual. Visitors and innulgrants now entertain no fears of the safety of person or

property here.

E. M. Randall, Chief-Justice; Philip Walter, Clerk of
the United States Court.
Joseph H. Durkee, Chairman Republican Executive
Committee of Duval County and State Senator.
Horatio Jenkins, Jr., Secretary Republican Executive
Committee of the Hd Congressional District.
A. A. Knight, Collector of Internal Revenue.
R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Associate Justice of Supreme
Court.

Court.
M. Govin, Postmaster.
R. B. Archibaid, Judge IVth Circuit.
John S. Driggs, Sheriff of Duval County.
John B. Stickney, United States District-Attorney.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A FINAL DECISION TO-DAY.

PART OF THE COUNT RATIFIED. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.-The Board of Canrassers made a report to the Supreme Court to-day on electors and State officers. The court now permits the Board of Canvassers to decide on Congressmen and legislators as indicated by the returns This action will decide the Gubernatorial question. The court will act to-morrow in relation to the report of the board on electors and State officers. Ex-United States Attorney-General Akerman, United States District-Attorney Corbin, and ex-Congressman Elliott (colored) appeared as attorneys for the Republican candidates.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CARTTER'S REPORT. PATROL OF THE STATE BY MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

NOT DENIED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Chief-Justice Cartter, who arrived to-day from Columbia, brings fresh confirmation of the statement that the Democrats of South Carolina in the recent canvass cared very little for the Presidential contest. Judge Cartter was informed by Judge Mackay, who stumped the State for Hayes and Hampton, and who frequently spoke from the same platform with Hampton, that the only reference he heard the latter make to the Presidential question was on one occasion, when he said that he could himself cheerfully vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Judge Cartter says there is not the least excitement in South Carolina about the issue of the national struggle, the people appearing to have no interest in anything except their State affairs. The vote, he thinks, was fairly counted, but he does not believe Hampton could have obtained a majority had it not been for the terror inspired

See Fifth Page.

THE ELECTION FOR SPEAKER. FIERCE CONTEST PROBABLE BETWEEN MR. RAN-DALL, MR. SAYLER, AND MR. COX-ITS INFLU-ENCE ON THE NEXT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The prize of the Speakership is not going to drop into Mr. Sayler's hands without an effort on his part to secure it. His service as Speaker pro tem. last session gives him a certain prestige, but does not yield him the advan-tages of possession, for his temporary honors ceased when Congress adjourned, and the House will be called to order by the Clerk on Monday week. Mr. Sayler has a sort of negative popularity in the South and West, and appears to have the best chance of success. Mr. Randall will be his chief competitor. He was the hero of the penny-wise policy of the last session, and the resolute way in which he stuck to his economies won him the admiration of his party. Mr. Cox will also enter the lists. As he made Mr. Kerr Speaker a year ago, he thinks he ought to have the support of Kerr's friends now. But Cox lost the respect of the Northern Democrats by his marked subserviency to the Southern members, and his course does not appear to have gained him any increased strength with that element, so that it is doubtful whether he will muster any more votes than he had last Winter. He may be strong enough, however, to hold the balance of power and to throw the victory into the hands of one or the other of the principal competitors. The approaching session is so short that it might be supposed that no one would care to make a fight for the office, and probably the Cincinnati member would be allowed to possess the chair in peace if it were not evident that a regular election now would give him so strong a hold upon the next House that no rival could shake him off unless he committed great blunders. The contest next month will therefore be a struggle for the Speakership in the new Congress-if indeed it does not turn out that the Democrats have lost the next House.

INAUGURATION DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- It has been generally aken for granted that as the 4th of March, 1877, falls upon a Sunday, the President elect will be inangurated on the following day. This would be observing two or three precedents that have occurred since the adoption of the Constitution. A number of prominent politicians are, however, now arguing that in case Haves proves to be elected and the Democrats should show a disposition not to recogmize him, it would not be safe to permit a day's interregnum to occur. They think that not a minute should be lest after noon on March 4 in administering the oath and installing the new Executive in the White House.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. The Hon. R. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, has received a communication from the Commis Patents of Great Britain, informing him that by set of Parliament foreigners have been accorded the privilege of registering trade-marks in that country upon the sam terms as British subjects. The United States Patent Before this is done and the canvass proceeds it is to be hoped that the Democrats will hurry up the returns from Polk, Lafayette, and other Democratic counties.

W. E. CHANDLER.

WHY JUDGE WHITE WAS INVOKED.

NO REGULAR SESSION OF THE SUPERME COURT TAILARIASSEE, Fla., Nov. 21.—The attorneys of the Democratic managers yesterday applied to Judge White of the Circuit Court for two orders, one restraining the Governor from canvassing the returns of the electoral vote, and another in the shape of a mandamus to the Returning Board, ordering them to proceed at once with the canvass. The ladar proceed at once with the canvass. The ladar Nearly all the department and bureau reports are Office has heretofore uniformly declined to register trade

deal demoralized by the excitement of the campaign consequence in no fit frame of mind to grapple with the consequence in no fit trame of mind to grapple with the routine work of assembling the facts and flaures concerning the operations of their effices. They are taking hold now energetically, however, because there is no more time to lose. The President has made some progress with his message, it is said. Among its recommendations, it is understood, will be one uring some important changes in the linkan service, made at the suggestion of Commissioner similar, whose report has been in ins hands for some days. Mr. Smith is diligently seeking to entorce honedy and economs in his department and if he has really bit upon any new methods

quested the resignation of William Burnett, Supervising Inspector-General of Steambonis. As the request was positive, Mr. Burnett presented the desired document to-day, which was accepted, to take effect to-tuorrow. Mr. Burnett was appointed from desire. He had long acted as Supervisor of Steam Vessels at San Francisco, and has had considerable experience in that direction. The cause given for the summary measures which culminated to-day is that he is the patoure or owner of certain histroments used to atomic vessels, and has been using his official position to advance them, to the exclusion of similar instruments invented by out-side persons. It is ascertained that Jance A. Dumont of New-York, an inspector of entents, will be unded Mr. Burnett's successor. Mr. Dumont is said to be especially suited to the duties of the office.

No business of importance was transacted at the Cabi bet meeting to day, nor were any matters brought before it except of an ordinary routine character. There was no allission to the subject of ordering troops to Washing-ton. It may be a ded on the authority of two members of the Cabinet that this subject has never yet been dis-cussed or acted on by the Cabinet.

The engagement of rooms at the Riggs House by the Maryland and Virginia Boundary Commission has given rise to an erroneous report of an important assemblage of prominent Southern men next week to consider the political situation.

GOOD RUNS AT BILLIANDS.

Tammany Hall was crowded last evening on the occasion of the continuation of the Delaney Bil-liard Tournament, which was made interesting by two remarkable games. The first game of the evening and the third of the tournament was between Albert Garnier and George F. Sosson. In the early part of the game Garnier, who was suffering from a severe cold, played poorly, but when on the 17th is sing the game stood Stesson 284 and Garnier 119, he received himself and executed a brilliant ran of 181 points, and secured the game when it seemed hopelessly lost. The score was as

1, 0, 2, 181; tetal 303; average, 162, Grame F. Stosson - 0, 0, 1, 24, 50, 0, 5, 0, 4, 1, 3, 47, 3, 1, 35, 0, 104; tetal, 284; average, 1642;

Jacob Schneffer then played against Maurice Daly and won, very much to the surprise of every one. Schaeffer was at first very nervous and played wildly. On the fifteenth inuing the score was: Daly, 188; Schaeffer, 76. On the sixteenth inning Schaeffer, by brilliant shots and careful nursing of the balls, rolled up a run of 155, and after some exciting play won the game by 83 points, the following being the scores:

JACOB SCHAFFERS—3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 3, 14, 1, 0, 1, 1, 12, 1, 35, 150, 5, 39, 0, 0, 23, 0, 0, 2; total, 300; average, 12 2, MATRICE DALY—0, 8, 71, 12, 6, 15, 0, 2, 16, 0, 36, 0, 3, 17, 2, 3, 5, 3, 15, 0, 1, 2, 0; total, 217; average, 90 25

THE DELAY OF THE FRANKLIN.

No news has yet been received of the Franklin, now 13 days out from St. Thomas. A dispatch from Washington states that "a private letter received by Commodore Ammen from Capt. Franklin of the United States steamer Franklin, says that that vessel would leave St. Thomas on the Sth of November and arrive at New-York about the 18th. It is thought at the Navy Department that the vessel has been detained by adverse winds. The truth of this suggestion is self-evi dent, but the public are interested in the question as to the extent of the delay to which the vessel is likely to be subjected. If the Franklin has an abundant supply of coal, it is probable that she is not far from shore, and will make her appearance off Highland Light soon after the weather becomes clear. But it is thought unlikely that sufficient coal was taken in at St. Thomas for a 13 days' supply; and if the ship was unable to use ateam during the last few days, and has been compelled to tack up against the wind, she may have been driven far out of her course, and the time it will take her to reach New-York under sail will depend entirely on the

force and direction of the winds. From all the facts that are now known, the Franklin may be sighted at any hour, or may be delayed for several days or even a week.

THE THREE DAYS' GALE.

any time during the last three weeks.

DISASTERS ALONG THE COAST. VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE, BUT LESS DAMAGE DONE THAN WAS APPREHENDED.

The list of marine disasters from the three days' north-east gale is much smaller than was appre-hended, though doubtless it will be increased somewhat the news of the next few days. If the heavy storm of Sunday and Monday had come on suddenly much greater damage to shipping would have been caused; but the gale begun quite moderately, and mariners had warning in ample time to take measures for their safety. Following are all the disasters reported at the Maritime Exchange yesterday up to the hour of closing:

The schooner Annie C. Cook, from Bonaire to Providence. R. I., went ashore on Sunday five miles east of Shinnecock Light. She was uninjured, and the captain, his wife and child, and the crew escaped to the shore. On Monday the vessel lay with her head well off shore, with a small anchor out to windward, but the sea broke over her from stem to stern, the cabin and galley were washed away, and it was expected that she would soon break up.

The schooner D. C. Noyes, loaded with fish, from Soston for Philadelphia, was ashore near Lewes, Del., on Monday, and full of water. Her crew were saved. The schooner S. C. Trafton, from Baltimore for Duxbury, Mass., went ashore near Guenet's Light on Sunday, and it was thought would prove a total loss.

The bark Sunbeam, from Londonderry for Baltimore, went ashore on Sunday at Ocean City, nearly opposite Berlin, Md. The wreeking steamer North America went to her assistance on Monday, but the sea was so high she ould afford her no assistance. She lies high out of

The steamer Magnella, from Savannah, is ashore on

The bark W. A. Farnsworth, from New-York for New-Bedford, and thence to Cape Town, during the gale or Sunday, while at anchor at Drummond's Flats, parted both cables, and, losing both anchors, she went aground on the flats south of Throgg's Point. The steam-tug J. Jewett went to her assistance yesterday afternoon with anchors to replace those lost, and hauled her off

without damage.

The schooners John Boynton, Orient, and Charles 8 Corning, all from Boston, lost one anchor each in Flush-

Wreckers have picked up on Stony Beach, near Hull, Mass., four barrels of apples, small quantities and cranberries, and a vessel's quarter board bearing

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.-James White, native of England, formerly a resident of this State but lately an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Maine, was lound dead this morning in an open field at Johnston, near this city. He evidently became bewildered in the storm and died from exposure.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21.—The steamer which was to have left Fall River last night for New-York was still here at 9:30 o'clock this morning, at which time it was blowing and raining hard.

Boston, Nov. 21.-A vessel's quarter-board, bearing the name Taglioni, has been found at Hull; also a main beam, marked 28 tons, supposed to be from the schooner which drifted from Gloucester yesterday.

The schooner E. D. Sawyer, Capt. Cummings, fro

THE DEL VALLE SUIT.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE. CLOSE OF THE DEFENDANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION-OTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The trial of the suit of Eugenie Martinez gainst Juan del Valle, for breach of promise of marriage, was continued yesterday. The court-room had no sears unfilled, and outside there was a long line of people scaking admission. When the adjournment came, the stars, which gave vantage ground for seeing the plaintiff and the defendant, were seized by a crowd consisting mainly of gray-headed men and young boys.

At the opening of the court the defendant was recalled to the stand to be cross-examined. He testified in substance as follows: sent \$50 to the plaintiff at the Hotel Royal on Apri

stance as follows:

I sent \$50 to the plaintiff at the Hotel Royal on April 28, the day when she went there. She sent me a note on that day, but I have mished it. I sent money to her afters and by the servant Cella. I remonstrated with her about her horseback rides about June 20. I can't say when she began them. At first she concealed them, After I remonstrated with her about those morning rides I don't know that she pursued them white I was in Poughkeepsie, but she did while I was at Saratoga. At least so I have understood. I do not recoilect that any one was present when I remonstrated with her about that and about her keeping the door of her room open. There were two such conversations. At the first possibly a servant was present; at the other I think no one. I toke her I had ascertained her family connections and they were detestable; that her stepfather was not named Henriques and was living irregularly with her mother. I left her, and on returning to the parlor found her writing a letter, which when she saw me she tore up or hid. I said I didn't care whether or not she was writing to her father. I told her I had no objections to her writing the letter, but the answer ansat on he sent to my house, but to her own, and I offered to give back her picture which she gave me at Solaris's. At Poughkeepsie she did not behave property. Her postures were not proper. I did not see all the improprieties, but I heard of them from the servants. I am not a comedian, to exhibit them. She kept the door of her room open, and I remonstrated with her. She answered that it seemed sirang I should be afraid of that.

To Mr. Choate—I never kissed her. There never was ny love-talk between us. When they took the ceusus at Poughkeepsie she give her age as 42. (Laughter.)

William Glennan, formerly an elevator boy at the Hotel Royal, testified that he saw a man mamed Hammond sitting on the plainting bed while she was living there.

Royal, testified that he saw a man named Hammond sitting on the plaintiff's bed while she was living there. He had taiked over the matter with the defendant and his counsel. His diary made this occurrence as of April 31, and he was confused when the fact that April had 30 days was called to his attention. He had found Del Valle's address through an advertisement, and had sought him. John Manning, formerly a hall-boy in the same hotel, testified to almost the same facts. He went to seek Mr. Hammond in the plaintiff's room, and saw him sitting on her bed. He had an impression that she was trying to nceal Mr. Hammond.

Celia Rainbow, the servant who lived with the parties to the suit at Poughkeepsie, testified that the defendant introduced the plaintiff to her at Poughkeepsie as his susekeeper. On the first Sunday there she waited at table. Miss Henriques (the plaintiff) was at table. She went to plaintiff's room and was joined by her there, and they charted till late in the afternoon. The plaintiff bought a side-saddle, and told the witness to tell Mr. Del Valle, if he asked about it, that her mother sent it up to her. In June the witness was sent by the plaintiff to ask the defendant for money, as she was going down to New-York. He sent for her and came out of his room, and said she wanted no money, as he was going to take her back to her mother's; she begged him not to do so, as her father would kill her, and he said, "Well, well; go to your room;" Mr. Del Valle sent the witness from Saratoga in September o Poughkeepse with \$500 to give the plaintiff, with directions to take \$100 for her salary and pay expenses with the rest; the plaintiff sent \$100 to her family, and said she had often done so before; Mr. Del Valle was accustomed to speak to the plaintiff very respectfully. Valle, if he asked about it, that her mother sent it up to

specifully. The court was then adjourned for the day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The State debt is given as \$33,-56,464, being a decrease of \$330,000 during the year. KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 21.—Emory Cobb's short-horn bull Nineteenth Duke of Alrdric, valued at \$20,000, died hast night.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21.—The Metcalf-Frost mandamus case was again postponed to-day. It will no doubt be heard to-morrow. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—John Prouty, an old and widely known farmer of Cass County, has failed, with liabilities of over \$100,000 and assets less than \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Chairman of the Centennal Press Committee has issued a circular thanking the citiorial fraternity of the United States for their continued efforts in behalf of the Exhibition.

energy in behalf of the Nov. 21.—A meeting of cotton spinners and others who are interested in the cotton trade was held here to-day, and an association which is known as the Philadelphia Cotton Exchange was organized.

WAR STILL IMMINENT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY PREPARING. TORPEDOUS PLACED IN RUSSIAN PORTS-TURKISH TROOPS MOVING TO CONSTANTINOPLE-SIGNIFI-

CANT STATEMENT OF PRINCE GORICHAKOFF. St. Petersburg, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. A dispatch from Semlin announces that the Servian Ministry have refused a demand made by Gen. Tehernnyeff to be admitted into the Cabinet, declaring that if he entered they would resign.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. The Government of Belgium has received a communi eation from the Belgian Consul at Malta announcing that the Malta authorities had informed the Chamber of Commerce that torpedoes had been placed at the approaches to the ports of Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol, and Eschakoff.

Zara, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. Intelligence received here announces that Mukhtar Pasha is concentrating twenty battalions of Turkish troops at Carinav, near Dorgatte, on the Austrian fronvosa, where the troops will embark for Constantinople. This would necessitate their marching across Austrian territory. Several Furkish transports, it is stated, have already arrived at Gravosa. Up to the present time five Turkish battalions have reached Carinav.

> MORE TALK OF GUARANTEES. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1876.

The Paris correspondent of The Times states that according to positive information from Constan-tinople the Porte not only appears to be convinced of the necessity of the reforms proposed, but is even dis-posed to offer Europe satisfactory guarantees for their

A Times dispatch from Pesth says hopes of the suc cess of the Conference are increasing.

THE POLES DISPOSED TO BE QUIET. Prince Czartoryski, the acknowledged head of the Polisi refugees in France, in a letter to a friend, which is pub est foundation for the reports of an impending insurrec-tion in Poland. He states that that country is perfectly tranquil, and that the Emigration is less disposed than ever to encourage an insurrectionary movement. "The Emigration" is the name of a large body of influentia refugees settled in Paris.

Berlin, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. Prince Bismarek arrived in this city to-day. VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

The Political Correspondence announces that the Ansrian and Hungarian Governments have resolved to pro hibit the exportation of horses. AUSTRIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

The Times Berlin dispatch says Austria seems to have determined not to oppose a Russian invasion of Bulgaria or an English occupation of Constantinople. Austria will probably preserve complete neutrality at the com mencement of any war, and proceed to independent action only very gradually. Her first step, if she pre cipitates war at all, will be to occupy Bosnia

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH THE CZAR, ALEXANDER II. SPEAKS FRANKLY TO THE BRITISH EMBASSADOR-HE DISAVOWS ANY DESIRE TO AC-QUIRE CONSTANTINOPLE OR TO CONQUER INDIA. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

The Foreign Office publishes a dispatch in which Lord Loftus, the British Embassador to Russia, reports in detail what passed at an audience he had with the Czar on Nov. 2. He reports that the Czar said he had sent the ultimatum to the Porte because he feared the discomfiture of the Servian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had by a series of maneuvers frus trated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable. Unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically he would be obliged to act aione. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The Czar reminded Lord Loftus that he had on several occasions given most solemn assurances that he desired no conquest. He had not the smallest wish or intention to acquire Constantinople. Such an acquisition would be a misfortune for Russ.a.

The following are the exact words of that portion of

The following are the exact words of that portion of the dispatch referring to Constantinople:

"The Czar piedged his sacred word of honor in the most carnest and solemn againer that he had no intention of nequiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should force him to occupy a portion of Builgarja, it would only be provisonally until the pease and safety of the Christiana population were secured. The Czar could not understand, when both countries had a common object, namely, the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, and when he had given every proof that he had no desire for conquest, why there should not be perfect understanding between England and Russia based on a polley of peace, which would be equally beneficial to their mutual interests and to the interests of Europe generally, "The Czar said nothing could be more absurd than the intentions attributed to Russia of the future conquest of India, which was a perfect impossibility. He deeply deplored the distrust manifested in England; carnestly requested me to do the utmost to dispel it, and charged me to do the utmost to dispel it, and charged me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the solemn assurances he had given me."

surances he had given me." THE CZAR OPPOSED TO A SERVIAN KINGDOM. The dispatch also states that in regard to the rumore that Servia and Roumania demanded that they should be erected into independent kingdoms, the Czar said that there was no intention of establishing any such king-

doms, and such a course would be folly. The Czar explained that he had permitted officers to go to Servia, provided they left the Russian service, in the hope of calming the agitation in Russia.

The foregoing dispatch was verified by Prince Gortchakoff before its transmission to Lord Derby, and approved as correctly representing the views expressed by the Czar.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIES Lord Derby replied, instructing Lord Loftus to inform the Czar and Prince Gortchakoff that the Queen and her Government received the Czar's assurances with the greatest satisfaction. The Russian Gevernment having requested the publication of the correspondence, as it contained assurances of a nature to tranquilize public feeling, Lord Derby informs Lord Loftus that he granted this request, considering the publication opportune, in view of the mobilization of Russian forces and the issue of a loar.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF STILL RESOLUTE. A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says a dispatch of Prince Gortchakoff to Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Embassador at London, dated Nov. 7, is published. The Prince expresses satisfaction that Lord Derby recognized in his dispatch of Oct. 30 to Lord Loftus, the British Embassador at St. Petersburg, the efforts of the Russian Cabinet to cooperate with England. Prince Gortchakoff explains the necessity arising from the failure of diplomacy to subordinate the integrity of Turkey to the guarantees which are demanded by the interests of

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPANISH MILITARY MEASURES.

MADRID, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. The Spanish Minister of War has presented in the Congress a bill rendering military service obnever be less than 100,000 men. The period of service is fixed at eight years-four in the standing army and four in the reserve.

THE ABSCONDER ELLIS AT ST. JOHN. St. John, N. B., Nov. 21 .- Thomas J. Ellis,

charged with absconding with \$60,000, funds of the Park National Bank of New-York, remains here. The authorities are doing nothing toward his extradition. He has employed Mr. Weldon, Deputy Minister of Justice, as counsel. A writ was issued to day on the application of Ellis's counsel for the arrest of Sergeaut Power of the Halifax police. The writ is issued to recover \$1,000 taken by the sergeant from Mrs. Ward.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, Nov. 21 .- The Pacific mail teamer Great Republic arrived here to-day with Hong Kong dates to Oct. 16 and Yokohama dates to the 24th

Kong dates to Oct. 16 and Yokohama dates to the 24th. The China Mail says we have now, there is every reason to believe, a correct and full text of the Chefoe Convention. On the whole the convention has not been received with satisfaction in Hong Kong.

Letters from Went-tehou, a maritime city in the province of Che-Kiang, state that the native Christians there are suffering much persecution.

In Japan The Gazette telegrams from Europe, breathing of compileations and war, have senously affected the silk market, which is considerably depressed, owing to the native merchants wishing to keep up the recens prices and buyers holding aloof.

A BELGIAN STEAMER LOST IN THE BALTIC. Paris. Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1876.
The Belgian steamer Delloye Matahieu has

been wrecked on the Island of Gothland, in the Baitie